

# United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Washington, D.C. 20231 www.hspio.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/663,862	09/15/2000	Shinichi Kurita	004946	4206
32588 7	590 03/05/2003			
	ATERIALS, INC.	٠.	EXAMINER BOOTH, RICHARD A	
	BLVD. M/S 2061 RA, CA 95050			
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2812	
			DATE MAILED: 03/05/2003	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				<u> </u>			
		Application No.	pplicant(s)				
		09/663,862	KURITA ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
14	•	Richard A. Booth	2812				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply  A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).  - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  Status						
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu - Any earn							
1)🖂	1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>14 January 2003</u> .						
2a)⊠	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☐ T	his action is non-fina	l.				
-	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.  Disposition of Claims						
4)[🖂	4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1,2 and 4-17</u> is/are pending in the application.						
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	•	on.				
	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
·	6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-2 and 4-17</u> is/are rejected.						
7)							
8)							
Application Papers							
9)	9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
11)	11) The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.						
	If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.						
12)	12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.						
Priority ι	Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13)	13)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a)	a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:						
	1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
* \$	<ul> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> <li>14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).</li> <li>a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.</li> <li>15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.</li> </ul>						
14) 🗌 A							
l							
,	tachment(s)						
2) Notic	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) 🔲 No	erview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) tice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) ner:				
U.S. Patent and T PTO-326 (Re		Action Summary	Part of Paper I	No. 12			

Application/Control Number: 09/663,862

Art Unit: 2812

### **DETAILED ACTION**

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2 and 4-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hofmeister, U.S. Patent 6,318,945 B1 in view of White et al., U.S. Patent 6,086,362.

Hofmeister is applied as in the rejection under 35 USC 102(e) in the rejection mailed 12-13-01 but fails to expressly disclose a heating plate and a cooling plate located in different slots of the loadlock chamber. White et al. discloses a loadlock chamber which includes both heating plates and cooling plates (see abstract). In view of this disclosure, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Hofmeister so as to include heating plates and cooling plates in different slots because the presence of both heating plates and cooling plates in all of the slots in the loadlock chamber allows for more flexibility for the operator to run different processes involving heating and cooling in different stages of the process.

Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hofmeister, U.S. Patent 6,318,945 B1 in view of White et al., U.S. Patent 6,086,362 as

Application/Control Number: 09/663,862

Art Unit: 2812

applied to claims 1-2 and 4-11 above, and further in view of Iwai et al., U.S. Patent 5,562,383.

Both Hofmeister and White et al. are applied supra but do not expressly disclose flip type valves or doors being used between the load lock and transfer chambers.

Iwai et al. is applied as in the office action mailed 12-13-01 for the reasons of record.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hofmeister in view of White et al. as applied to claims 1-2 and 4-11 above, and further in view of Maydan et al., U.S. Patent 5,224,809.

Both Hofmeister and White et al. are applied supra but do not expressly disclose having a filter system in the load lock chamber.

Maydan et al. is applied as in the office action mailed 12-13-01 for the reasons of record.

## Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 1-14-03 have been considered but are not deemed persuasive. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in

Application/Control Number: 09/663,862

Art Unit: 2812

the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988)and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus of Hofmeister so as to include the heating and cooling plates of White because this allows the user additional flexibility as it relates to post processing of the workpieces depending upon the particular process being conducted within the apparatus.

Additionally, and in response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made. and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See In re McLaughlin, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). Furthermore, and concerning applicant's argument that there is not a reasonable success for combining the heating and cooling elements of White with Hofmeister et al., the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

Art Unit: 2812

#### Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

## Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard A. Booth whose telephone number is 308-3446. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 7:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Niebling can be reached on 308-3325. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 308-7724 for regular communications and 308-7724 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 308-1782.

Richard A. Booth Primary Examiner Art Unit 2812

March 2, 2003